



# REMARKS

*Upon the Two Years Raign of the Dauphin of France, when King of England, in the time of King John. Submitted to the Commons of England in Parliament.*

**O**F all the Attempts made since the *Norman Conquest* for the Subversion of *English Liberty*, that of the *Dauphin of France*, in *King John's* time, was the most dangerous, and was render'd the more pernicious, by reason the *Dauphin* enter'd the Kingdom by Consent of the People, and that he was receiv'd as a Deliverer, and not as an Enemy; but he soon under the Umbrage of the former, acted the latter, as by the sequel will appear.

Our *English* Chronicles tell us, that upon the Discontent betwixt *King John* and the Barons, the latter invited the *Dauphin of France*, to rescue them from the Pressure of *King John*, and the *Londoners* in conjunction with the Barons, proclaim'd the *Dauphin* King of *England*; At his first coming, he publish'd 3 Declarations, in each whereof he did set forth the Male Administration of *King John*, and render'd him as Odious and Obnoxious to the People, as the hopes of Dominion, Malice, and Invention could make him. And withal, that he himself would govern *Englishmen* by their own Laws and Customs, redress their Grievances, and by such sly Insinuations, the *Dauphin* wean'd the People from their Allegiance, and supplanted *King John*; but as soon as he got footing, and the *English* Ports and Castles into his hands; an Army of Foreigners about him, and the Power of *France* to back and second him, he soon forgot his Declarations, and of all his Promises, never fulfill'd one Tittle, but on the contrary despis'd and rejected the *English* (excepting some corrupt Persons, upon whom he prevail'd for Gratuity's and Bribes, to betray their Country, and to enslave all the rest of our Fellow-Subjects) the best of the *English* thus Harass'd, and remov'd from all Places of Trust and Profit, and the rest prefer'd; the new King (not doubting to make himself the absolute Master of all) tacitely call'd into his Assistance all the Mercenary Foreigners he could prevail withal, whereby he thought not to leave the Name nor the Memory of an *Englishman* in *England*.

But the *English* in those days were a most War-like, Victorious People, and very resolute in the defence of their own Rights and Property's, which they thought very improper for a Prince of their own Invitation and Election to Invade; and for a Prince that could pretend to no colour of Right or Title of his own, but what he receiv'd from the People; and that had it not been for the Courtesy of the same People, most certain it is, that no such foreign Prince could have any such Power over them; And to lose their Rights by the boundless Ambition of a King of their own making, they unanimously resolv'd in their own Defence, to lose their Lives first, they being all well convinc'd, that such a King was made for the Good of the Kingdom, and not the Kingdom made for the Ravage of such a King.

The *English* thus justly angered and irritated against the Lawless Designs of their New King, they watch'd his Motions, and observing him to prefer Tyranny to Mercy, and that in Oppressions, Expences, Ambition, and Male-Administration, he had far surpass'd *King John*; and seeing their All expos'd to the Merciless Cruelty of his Foreign Needimites, here the *English* found their own Mistakes, and concluded their flying from the Pressures of *King John*, for Refuge and Protection to the *Dauphin*, was but leaping out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

The *English* were not asleep, they had their Eyes open, and were very sensible of their dismal Conditions, and of the Misery's and Afflictions, which the *Dauphin* (in order to make himself absolute over them) thought to Entail upon this Realm; and the *Dauphin* was as sensible of the People's Hatred: Thence flew the

the contrary Desires of Revenge and Security in each other, which could not be reconciled but by Mutual Injuries; here the *Dauphin* soon found himself in as great Distress, as if he had been born under the Star of *Hercules*, who, when he had Cut off one *Hidra's* Head, had his Labours continued by the suddain Production of many. The *Dauphin*, the faster he cut off the *English*, the faster they grew upon his Hands, and the more Potent Enemies he made himself; until he had at last necessitated the whole Kingdom, to declare against him: Yet he did not cease, but repeated his Crimes, inasmuch, that he with his Cabinet Council and Secretaries, fill'd the Nation with feigned Conspiracies, and Hellish Inventions against himself, whereby to carry on his Wicked Designs, and Murder, and Destroy the best Families in *England*; in order to which, he caus'd Spies to be placed in every Family, whereby he broke Publick Unions, and dissolv'd Private Contracts; he Bribed Wives with their own Dishonours for to betray their Husbands; and Encourag'd Children with too early hopes of Patrimony, to Rise their Father's Cabinets; and Servants beyond Manumission, to reveal more than their Master's Secrets: He punish'd Suspicion for manifest Crimes, and Circumvented the Innocency of some to recover his own Guilt: For all those whom he injur'd, he fear'd, and all he hated and fear'd, he Injur'd; he caus'd his Emissaries at publick Feasts, to gather up the loose Speeches of Men, made free by Excess of Wine and other Liquors, and the Innocent Form of Table-talk, to be turn'd into Compacts of Treason, until he had made every Man's House his Grave or his Prison.

But the *Dauphin* finding all his Measures upon false Bottoms, and that his *English* Favourites, by their Perverse Counsels contributed to his Ruin, and could render him no more Service; all their Tricks and Sinister Dealings being publickly discover'd, which expos'd them to the Universal hatred of the better part of the *English*, or to those whose Integrity to the General Interest of *England*, oblig'd them to signify their Abhorrence against all the Foreign and Domestick Attempts, carry'd on, and hiddenly manag'd by Foreigners and some *English* Favourites, for the Subversion of *English* Liberties; Here the *Dauphin* thinking to Ingratiate himself with the People after so many Injuries, expos'd all his *English* Favourites to the Hatred of all their Fellow-Subjects, throwing the Odium of their own pernicious Counsels upon their own Heads, and caus'd them to be us'd and treated, as the *Roman* Ediles, us'd their Deasts and malefactors in their Theatres, when they would recreate their People in their *Spetaculara*, made them accuse and destroy one another; lest what they had done for him, they may practise against him, for that Instruments of great Crimes do by their very Sight, mightily upbraid him that employ'd them, which was the Case of the *Dauphin*, and of his corrupted Favourites.

But the *English* finding by Experience, that Ambulatory Governments are Expensive and Destructive, and like Planets, which at their rising and setting bring Storms and Tempests to usher them in and out; and so in Cases of Travelling Governments, they are always attended with War, Taxes and Rapines. So that betwixt the Ruin of the Old and Execution of the New, the Unhappy People under such Governments, have their Treasure consum'd, their Strength decay'd, and their Estates and Fortunes ruin'd, by being of contrary Party's one against another; when as their Amity and Union, would heal their Wounds, redress their Grievances, and make them Masters of their own Rights and Liberties, whereof the *English* in those days were fully convinc'd, and united in one Common Interest against the common Enemy that pretended to be their Deliverer; Here the *English* proclaim'd that the *Dauphin*, and all his Foreign *Gabells* should depart the Kingdom by a Day; adjust'd all Accounts with him, and paid him what Expences and Charges he could justly demand. And thus the *Dauphin's* Reign, and the Fortune of his Favourites ended in Confusion.

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B. B.

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